CLAIM AMENDMENTS

- 1. (Previously presented) A semiconductor structure comprising: a substrate and a Sn_xGe_{1-x} layer formed directly on the substrate, wherein x has a value from about 0.02 to about 0.20, and wherein the substrate consists essentially of silicon.
- 2. (Original) The semiconductor structure of claim 1 wherein the Sn_xGe_{1x} layer is an epitaxial layer with a direct band gap between about 0.72eV and about .041eV.
- 3. (Original) The semiconductor structure of claim 1, wherein x has a value of about 0.20 and the Sn_xGe_{1x} layer is a direct-gap material.

4. (Cancelled)

- (Currently Amended) The semiconductor structure of claim <u>1</u> [[4]] wherein the substrate consists essentially of Si(100).
- 6. (Currently Amended) The semiconductor structure of claim <u>1</u> [[4]] wherein the substrate consists essentially of Si(111).

7-9. (Cancelled)

- 10. (Original) The semiconductor structure of claim 1 wherein the $Sn_xGe_{1:x}$ layer has a thickness of about 50nm to about 1000nm.
- 11. (Original) The semiconductor structure of claim 1 further comprising a strained Ge layer formed over the Sn_xGe_{1x} layer.
- 12. (Original) The semiconductor structure of claim 11 wherein x is greater than about 0.11 and the strained Ge layer is a direct-gap material.

- (Currently amended) A semiconductor structure comprising: a discentinuous Ge-Sn quantum structure islands dispersed formed over a silicon substrate.
- 14. (Original) The semiconductor structure of claim 13 wherein the Ge-Sn quantum structure comprises Ge_{1x}Sn_x and x has value from about 0.02 to about 0.03.
- 15. (Original) The semiconductor structure of claim 13 wherein the Ge-Sn quantum structure is formed over Ge-Sn epitaxial layer formed over the silicon substrate.
- 16. (Original) The semiconductor structure of claim 13 wherein the substrate comprises Si(100).
- 17. (Original) A method for depositing an epitaxial Ge-Sn layer on a substrate in a chemical vapor deposition reaction chamber, the method comprising introducing into the chamber a gaseous precursor comprising SnD₄ under conditions whereby the epitaxial Ge-Sn layer is formed on the substrate.
- 18. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the gaseous precursor comprises SnD_4 and high purity H_2 .
- 19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 17 wherein the gaseous precursor further comprises high purity H₂ of about 15-20 by volume.
- 20. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the gaseous precursor is introduced at a temperature in a range of about 250°C to about 350°C.
- 21. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the substrate comprises silicon.
- 22. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the substrate comprises Si(100).

- 23. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the Ge-Sn layer comprises $Sn_xGe_{1:x}$ and x is in a range from about .02 to about .20.
- 24. (Original) A method for depositing a strained Ge layer on a silicon substrate with a Ge-Sn buffer layer in a chemical vapor deposition reaction chamber, the method comprising introducing into the chamber a combination comprising SnD₄ and Ge₂H₆ under conditions whereby the Ge-Sn layer is formed on the substrate and dehydrogenating Ge₂H₆ under conditions whereby the Ge layer is formed on the Ge-Sn buffer layer.
- 25. (Previously presented) The semiconductor structure of claim 1, wherein the Sn₂Ge_{1-x} layer is relaxed.
- 26. (Previously presented) The semiconductor structure of claim 1, wherein the Sn₂Ge_{1-x} layer is epitaxial.
- 27. (Previously presented) The semiconductor structure of claim 26, wherein the substrate is accommodated by Lomer edge dislocations.
- 28. (Previously presented) The semiconductor structure of claim 1, wherein the Sn_xGe_{1x} laver lattice parameters are about 5.672 Å to about 5.833 Å.
- 29. (Previously presented) The method of claim 17 wherein the gaseous precursor comprises SnD_4 and Ge_2H_6 .
- 30. (Previously presented) The semiconductor structure of claim 1, wherein the Sn_xGe_{1x} layer is atomically flat.